

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

J. CUNNINGHAM, Editor.

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From the Globe.

WHIG ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Ohio Statesman of the 1<sup>st</sup>, comes to us richly filled with valuable matter for future reference. Among other things, it contains a table of the official votes cast in each county of the State, for the Democratic and Federal tickets, in the elections of 1838 and 1840. Also a table prepared from the census of 1839, showing the whole number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, in each county of the State. To those who have any curiosity to investigate the practical efficacy of "pipe laying," and to those who are incredulous as to the change made by the democracy of Ohio, that Mr. Van Buren has been defrauded out of the electoral vote of that State, by a base conspiracy against the right of suffrage, and the purity of the ballot box, we commend a careful perusal of this document. It cannot be forgotten that the gubernatorial election of Ohio, in 1838, was an exciting one, and brought forth to their full extent the lawful energies of both parties. Some few of the abolition party may not have voted for General Vance, yet that did not materially affect the aggregate vote of the State, as is shown by the votes given for members of Congress, and of the State legislature.

The whole vote, as shown by the table, was at that time 210,237, of which Governor Shannon received 107,982. In 1840, two years after, the whole vote is 275,663, of which Governor Shannon had 129,186, being a gain of 21,405 votes in two years; which, added to his former majority, shows that the federalists, in order to defeat him, had to overcome a majority of 5,627, with an increase of 21,504 votes added thereto, equal to 27,131. This they did, and had a surplus of over 16,000 to spare.

The census table explains the way it was done. The placing of the figures side by side proves how great have been the frauds practised in the name of poor federalism. Take, for instance, the following counties:

Counties,	No. of Whites	Exceeds Federal
over 21	Years.	Years.
Belmont,	6001	5570
Clinton,	2926	2895
Delaware,	4147	3560
Green,	3108	3314
Guernsey,	4943	4783
Montgomery,	6557	6298
Pickaway,	4057	3899
Preble,	3966	3806
Union,	1514	1361
	37609	35786
	35786	35786
	35786	35786

1823 6112

Here we see that in nine counties, in all of which there was an increased democratic vote fully equal to the natural increase of population, the federalists have made a gain of over six thousand votes; and that the aggregate of votes cast is *one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three* more than the aggregate of white male inhabitants. There is no possibility that this is an honest vote—no escape from the conclusion that there was this number of *pipe layers*. Our friends from Dayton, in the county of Montgomery, and from Belmont, Guernsey, Delaware, Preble, and many other counties of Ohio, wrote us a few days after the election, that they had been cheated—than many strangers had voted, and some of them at several polls. As it was natural for a defeated party to exaggerate the causes of their defeat, we did not fully credit their statements, although satisfied that much of them was true. These tables more than justify the charges of fraud by the democracy upon the federalists.

Now try this gain by stating the proposition thus: "As 35,796, the actual voters, is to 6,112, the federal gain, so is 272,000, the whole vote, to the whole federal gain of 41,799—necessary to overcome Shannon's vote, and leave a surplus of over 16,000." The footing of the table shows that the aggregate increase justifies the application of the rule; for if any of our readers will take the pains to work out the sum, they will find that the result will not vary five hundred from the number stated—proving conclusively that what is thus shown to have been done in a few counties, was very generally done throughout the whole State. This general system of frauds is also abundantly shown by the table to have been practised in other counties than those whose vote does not exceed the aggregate of its white males above the age of twenty-one years. In many of them they scarce fall one per cent, below it, while in all the elections ever held in Ohio, or in any other State, previous to the inventions of "Naylorism" and "pipe-laying," such a thing as an excess of votes over the number of voters did not only occur, but the vote never did or could fairly come up to the full number of the white male inhabitants arrived at the age of twenty-one, with a from 10 to 20 per cent.

The causes are obvious. Every foreigner must have resided five years within the United States, before he can be naturalized and become a voter. In Ohio it is estimated that there are 20,000, or seven persons in every hundred, who are not naturalized. The estimate is probably near or below the true number, if we include the foreign laborers on the two canals, which were included in the census. An equal number should be estimated for casualties, as every one must be aware, that the number detained from the polls on any given day by sickness, infirmity, pauperism, imprisonment for crime and debt, business, absence from home, or indifference, must be equal to five or six in every hundred of the population: say that it is five, and we have as the result to deduct from the aggregate of the census on this account, 14,555; add this to the 20,000, and it makes 34,555; showing clearly that (assuming, as is no doubt the fact, the democratic votes were those of *bona fide voters*), the party had an actual majority equal to their majority in 1838, and equal to the difference between 16,000 and 22,555. To illustrate this view more fully, let us take a few counties equally prosperous, but where honest men had the charge of the poll books, and pipe laying could not be practised on so extensive a scale.

No. of voices.	White males	Excess of population over 21.	Excess of population over 21.
Butler,	5326	5838	510
Coshcoton,	3753	4022	269
Clark,	3276	3676	400
Franklin,	4671	5343	972
Fairfield,	5832	6287	455
Hocking,	1495	1700	295
Licking,	6625	8240	1605
Lorain,	3363	3878	513
Muskingum,	7154	8127	973
	41509	47201	5692

Here we see that 47,201 white males gave only 41,509 votes; and what is worthy of remark is the fact, that the two counties of Licking and Muskingum, composing Gen. Taylor's Congressional District, which were as *warmly contested as any*, and the county of Franklin, the head quarters of federalism, show the greatest disparity between the votes and the white male inhabitants. No one can doubt but that in these three counties each party did every thing in its power to get every voter to the polls. Yet the deficit of voters is from 12 to 25 per cent, all which can be rationally accounted for by making the usual allowance for the white males who are not naturalized, absentees, sick, &c.

Trying all the votes by these counties thus: If 47,201, the number of white males, gives 41,509 votes, the whole census of 291,000 should give 256,000, as the aggregate vote of the State, which is all that the State of Ohio can give, and more, as we believe, than was honestly cast by six thousand. Coshcoton, Butler, and Fairfield, fall below their population less than ten per cent. We have included them, however, for the purposes of this estimate, as a fair test, although apprised that efforts were made to defeat Mr. WELLER for Congress; and three boat-loads of pipe-layers are said to have voted in Coshcoton, as well as many in Fairfield. View the thing in any way, and it is impossible for a candid mind to pronounce the election a fair one—impossible to believe that the vote received by Gov. Shannon was not greater than half the number of all the legal votes of Ohio.

Is there nothing startling in these facts? We will not imitate Burrows and Ritner by counselling our friends to treat the election as though it had not been held; for there is no peaceful remedy to come—a day for correcting the wrong at the ballot-box. In the mean time, can any man be found brazen enough to justify and encourage the continuance of such gross wickedness as this? We speak not to the leaders of the federal party: we know their propensity, and are willing to leave them to the glory of their own shame. We know that, with them, the doctrine that the end justifies the means is a practical one, and will be acted upon. Their gods are *gold* and *the spoils of office*, and for ourselves we have no hopes for the better in that quarter. We warn our friends to expect nothing from them. They will prove the truth of our accusation, will justify all that we have ever charged upon them, and all that we think of them, before they have held power one year. Men do not plunge into such deep infamy but for the hope of reward. We are no prophet, nor the son of a prophet, yet we will hazard our veracity, that both high and low, rich and poor, will be convinced of the hypocrisy of their cant about the *spoils*, by their greed and rapacious grasp at every important place of trust and emolument throughout the nation. No man will be spared, no matter how honest, capable, or faithful, if he has had, and still retains, enough of independence to declare his honest sentiments—that will be a sufficient apology for charging him with interfering in elections. The change will be universal, and, within the 4 years, will exceed in number all that have ever been made by all the Democratic Administrations—by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Van Buren, all put together. All honest men will be displaced, and their places will be filled by the Glentworths, Blitchfords, Kellys, Youngs, Badgers, Looneys, Swifts, Stewenses, and Penroses of Federalism and the banks. They have done their work, and they must and will have their prey. General Harrison we know, is not the man to stem the torrent with which he will be beset, covered as his head is with the snow-whitened locks of three-fourths of a century. Age has dimmed the

vigor of intellect too much, to enable him to withstand the importunate demands of those capable of planning and executing such a deep scheme of public villainy.—Were he ever so well disposed, it would be utterly impossible for him to escape from their toils. They will study his character, his health, his whims, his antipathies, and his failings; and whatever may be his determination to resist, it will prove ineffectual. If he shows the stubborn independence of an old soldier, which we do not suspect belongs to him, it will only change the mode of assailing him, from the brow-beating of the braggart, to that of the fawning sycophancy of the flatterer, whose motto is, "we sleep to conquer"—whose practice has been to conquer by crime. No, no. It is not to politicians that we appeal, but to the honest yeomanry of the country—to the sons and descendants of that virtuous ancestry who pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors," to secure an independent Government, in which the unbought suffrages, the *will* of the sovereign people, should be the supreme law.

You have here evidence that that *will*, the sacred right of suffrage, has been set at naught, and that by fraud, perjury, and bribes, it has been defeated and trampled under foot; that the forms of the Government only remain, while the substance has given way to a revolution, produced not by the influence and power of the bayonets of a foreign invader, in open war, but by the more dangerous, more insidious, and effective influence of foreign gold, lavished in this battle at the mandate of the autocrats of Change Alley, of Wall and Threadneedle streets, by means of such agents, as the Looneys and Glentworths of modern Federalism. Men have been bought like cattle in the market, to betray their country as Judas of old betrayed his Lord and Master for thirty pieces of silver, and in like proportion of one man to every twelve. They have associated with honest men; they will spare no pains while they share the spoils to force you, who have acted with them—not in helping to perpetrate the fraud, but in electing their candidate—to bear the burthen of the shame, which must flow from their sins, although in your very souls you abhor them. To this end, as was done in New York, no pains will be spared to drown down all the efforts which honest men may make to ferret out and expose their villainy. You have already witnessed attempts made to cover men of pure character with the odium which felons receive from a righteous and just public sentiment, in order to screen the actual felons from the vengeance of the laws which they had transgressed.

You have seen the pretended victory, secured as it has been by a series of foul crimes more abominable than any which ever disgraced a civilized nation, impiously ascribed to the overruling dispensations of Providence, in such manner as would only be proper if the Supreme Author of all Good could smile with complacency upon the wicked means which accomplished it, or deign to prosper the polluted agents of such premeditated infamy. Expect nothing good of such men. It will result in disappointment. Love of country with them is a subject of consideration always secondary to their personal interests. They will smother the crimes, screen, justify and protect, and promote the men who have instigated them, so long as they conduce to the advancement of their private objects, and pander to the eravenous appetites of an unshallow ambition, or unsatiate avarice. *Reason* with them is vain. Facts have no force upon their intellects; and no logic will ever make them acknowledge that a Federal vote, which exceeds the actual number of voters, is a fraud—because it is not for their interest, and interest is the key to their reason, as it is the substance and essence of their consciences.

From the Sunday Morning News, a Whig paper.

THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE ALLEGED GLENTWORTH FRAUDS.

Excitement with our people is the order of the day. The result of the Presidential election being sufficiently ascertained to satisfy one party that they are successful and the other that they are routed, horse, foot, and dragoons, they return to the famous, three banjo songsters and a negro dancer. In that case, money would be expended, not in publications or speeches, but in paintings, spangles, tinsel, gold-leaf, ochre and ardent spirits.

Now that all impediments in the way of resumption in Philadelphia, is apparently removed, we may look forward to that event with some degree of confidence. The western and southern banks have declared their readiness to resume as soon as Philadelphia leads the way. At New Orleans, in particular, they have been awaiting the measure into the north. It is true many of the southern legislatures have fixed no day for resumption. This has been owing, however, to the understanding that the event depended less on themselves than on Philadelphia.

Any attempt of the banks to shield themselves under their state laws, or of the legislatures so to shield them, will be followed by discredit and failure. It is undoubtedly the case that this will be the fate of a large amount of capital. In Mississippi, New Orleans, Florida, Georgia, and perhaps Alabama, some of the banks will go into liquidation; but all those banks which have been managed with any degree of prudence will resume, and on them will the future business be reorganized. Those that fail will constitute redundant capital which rather encumbers than assists business.

Now try this gain by stating the proposition thus: "As 35,796, the actual voters, is to 6,112, the federal gain, so is 272,000, the whole vote, to the whole federal gain of 41,799—necessary to overcome Shannon's vote, and leave a surplus of over 16,000." The footing of the table shows that the aggregate increase justifies the application of the rule; for if any of our readers will take the pains to work out the sum, they will find that the result will not vary five hundred from the number stated—proving conclusively that what is thus shown to have been done in a few counties, was very generally done throughout the whole State. This general system of frauds is also abundantly shown by the table to have been practised in other counties than those whose vote does not exceed the aggregate of its white males above the age of twenty-one years. In many of them they scarce fall one per cent, below it, while in all the elections ever held in Ohio, or in any other State, previous to the inventions of "Naylorism" and "pipe-laying," such a thing as an excess of votes over the number of voters did not only occur, but the vote never did or could fairly come up to the full number of the white male inhabitants arrived at the age of twenty-one, with a from 10 to 20 per cent.

german to the enquiry whether the court was legally constituted or not? whether the Recorder transcended his powers, or used his situation for political purposes?—They have every opportunity of rebuking or disproving the charges; of carrying up the question of the constitutionality of the Court, and impeaching the Recorder—but there is something in the obstinacy, with which he continues to pursue the investigation, after his party has been signally defeated, which looks to us very much like moral honesty and judicial firmness, and for this we support the Recorder. We say let the investigation go on; let it be thorough, searching and complete, until the whole conspiracy is unravelled, and all the actors and doers arraigned before the public. If the Recorder and his party commenced the game for political capital, we would go on and have it finished for national good, the purification of the ballot box, and the protection of the right of suffrage. We say, therefore, to the Recorder, if he is satisfied that he is legally right, to go on notwithstanding the sneers of his associates, or the violent attack of partisan papers. The mass of the people of both parties, honest at the core and ignorant of frauds—disdaining all participation in them, will support him, and he will carry with him a reward greater than all others, the consciousness of duty faithfully discharged.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 15.

The negociation which has been so long pending between the Banks of this city and Boston for an accomodation of \$3,000,000 of dollars, has been nearly brought to a close, by the consent of the Banks of this city to put it to the amount of one to one and a half millions of dollars. The operation is one of extension at an increased rate of interest, although called a loan. The balances due by the U. States Bank to the other Philadelphia Banks, amounting to \$6,000,000, are declared by that institution to be the only obstacle to its resumption in January next. To enable it to resume, the 14 banks agreed, instead of demanding the balances, to take the post notes of the bank at 12 and 18 months, bearing 6 per cent. interest. These bonds they proposed to negotiate in the New York and Boston markets, to meet the balances due by them in those cities. This they were unable to do. The Boston Banks have balances lying in the Philadelphia Banks to the amount of \$1,500,000, and the New York Banks probably an equal amount. It was their proposal to the Boston Banks to take the bonds of the debtor banks for the balances at 12 and 18 months, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and payable in New York, with the U. S. Bank bonds as collateral. The Boston Banks then addressed a circular to the New York Banks to ascertain if they would come into the measure. This they have consented to do. The Bank of Commerce to the amount of \$250,000, and the other institutions make up the sum, \$100,000 each. The relief thus granted to the Philadelphia Banks, is thus postponing a demand for \$3,000,000, 12 or 18 months. The measure has been entered into very reluctantly, and nothing but the strong desire which has existed in this city and at the east, to restore the currency to a sound basis and a uniform value, in order that trade might resume its operations, could have brought them into the measure, which is, in itself, in opposition to their uniform practice in regard to our merchants, and is a departure from sound banking principles.

Now that all impediments in the way of resumption in Philadelphia, is apparently removed, we may look forward to that event with some degree of confidence. The western and southern banks have declared their readiness to resume as soon as Philadelphia leads the way. In that case, money would be expended, not in publications or speeches, but in paintings, spangles, tinsel, gold-leaf, ochre and ardent spirits.

But we have taken a different view of the action of the popular mind. That it may be deceived for a time, is quite as possible as that an individual may take up an erroneous opinion. But that it can be permanently influenced by deception and fraud, is out of the nature of things, and those who resort to such means to carry their point, will find, by the reaction after the heat of controversy has gone, that they have only prepared for themselves a more sure and terrible destruction.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Bottomless Lake.—The following is the first notice which we have ever met with of a very remarkable Pond, in Sussex County, New York. If the following account be true, it deserves to be told.

"White Lake is situated about one mile west of the Paulus Kill in the town of Stillwater. It is nearly circular.—It has no visible inlet, but its outlet is a never failing stream of considerable magnitude. The name is derived from its appearance. Viewed from a little distance it seems of milky whiteness, except a few rods in the centre, which by the contrast appears perfectly black. The appearance itself is singular enough, but the cause is still more remarkable. From the centre or dark portion of the lake, at stated seasons, innumerable quantities of shells are thrown up of various sizes and forms, but are perfectly white. These float to the shore, and are thrown upon the beach, or sink into shallow water. Hundreds of bushels might be gathered from the shore after one of these periodic uprisings; and the whole soil for several

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

## DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the democracy in Lexington, at the Court House, on Saturday the 12th of December, at 12 o'clock. The democrats of the city and county, and of the adjoining counties, are invited to attend. Several gentlemen are expected to address the meeting, and measures of importance will be brought forward for consideration.

**NEW YORK.**—The official vote of this State has been declared—the whole number of votes polled is 439,455—of these Mr. Van Buren has 212,519, and Gen. Harrison 225,812.

**GEORGE R. T. HEWES.** the last of the party which threw the tea overboard in the harbor of Boston, died at German Flats, New York, on the 5th ult., at the advanced age of 106 years.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—According to the official returns the total vote polled at the late Presidential election is 287,685—of which Mr. Van Buren received 143,676, and General Harrison 144,019.

**THE CASH SYSTEM.**—In noticing the discontinuance of the Yeoman, the Louisville Advertiser remarks:—

"There is but one course for the publishers of papers to pursue in justice to themselves. They must go on the cash principle—require payment in advance, and let the world know that newspaper establishments are not public property."

Is the Advertiser willing to adopt the 'cash principle,' and will it use its influence to get it adopted by the other newspapers of the State? The system of requiring payment for subscriptions in advance has been resorted to with success in the Eastern cities, and in the State of Tennessee.—Why should it not be also embraced by the presses of Kentucky? The fear of losing subscribers should not deter their proprietors, for more would be gained by prompt payment than would be lost by the diminution of subscription lists. The habit of giving indiscriminate credit, has rendered such accounts almost worthless, and if something be not done to check the evil, publishing a newspaper will soon be rendered so precarious a business that no sane person will engage in it with the hope of profit.

The present is a favorable moment for taking into consideration the propriety of invariably requiring payment in advance, and we hope that our brethren of the quill in Kentucky will take up the subject forthwith, and, either by a Convention, or in some other mode, determine upon the total and final abolishment of the 'credit system,' which has done more to cripple the press, than any or all other causes, and annually deprives them of thousands of dollars of their hard earned dues.

The Richmond Whig says, the first and most important difficulty of Harrison's administration will be the deficit in the Treasury, which it estimates at 20 or 30 millions, and supposes that it will force upon him the "necessity of imposing additional taxes upon the country" to defray the expenses of the government.

We are to take this, we suppose, as evidence of the great benefits which the General was to confer upon the people. Additional taxation is to constitute the promised relief; and the necessities of the treasury is to form the excuse for their imposition. In this way the whigs hope to justify themselves for resuscitating the tariff and all its vexatious burthens upon the industry of the nation. And while pleading necessity as an excuse for increased taxation, they will endeavor to cut off a very productive branch of the national revenue, by dividing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States, in addition to the twenty odd millions of surplus revenue already scattered among them, and mostly wasted in foolish projects.

The people will soon have a clear idea of whig reform and whig prosperity—they will find that by 'reform,' they mean the possession of all the offices of the nation, and by 'prosperity' the highest degree of taxation that the people will submit to.

That which we feared has already come to pass. The Van Buren party in the Northern cities and many in the country have, since the election of General Harrison, become whigs of the most boisterous kind, and are the most clamorous fellows for office a-going. Certificates of fitness for this or that office is all the go. Old Tip will be pestered no little, unless he adopts the rule, which we hope he will, to turn upon his heel to every man, who approaches him with a certificate. Those who stand in need of such a prop, are, as a general rule, unfit for any office."—*Richmond Whig.*

Very cunning indeed! The Whig had seen the complaints in the whig papers of New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, of the disgraceful manner in which its friends were acting, and the universal rush they were making for the spoils. How they were running about the streets, lanes

and alleys to procure signatures to recommendations for office, and it hopes to avoid the odium which attaches to such conduct, by charging it upon *loco foci*.

If report speaks true, the "certificate" game has been played on a great scale in this city, and many of our leading whigs will little thank the Whig for declaring that "those who stand in need of such a prop, are, as a general rule, unfit for any office."

We hope the office hunters, particularly

those about this region, will think of this,

as it may save them a world of labor, and

their friends a great deal of trouble, if the

General should determine to act upon the

principle laid down by the Whig.

The Commonwealth announces Colonel Martin Beatty as a candidate for Congress in the District at present represented by the Hon. Sherrod Williams.

The Commonwealth boasts of Kentucky's winning, by three votes, the banner from Vermont—our State giving the largest majority, by that number, in proportion to the vote, at the late Presidential election. We leave our readers to estimate the amount of

leisure gained by Kentucky, when we state the fact that the Legislature of Vermont (whig by a large majority) has elected the editor of the leading abolition paper of that

State to the office of Secretary of State. In all the non-slaveholding States abolition and whigery goes hand in hand. Of this

fact slave holders will soon have the most

abundant evidence.

The following piece of ranting, from a Georgia paper, is nearly equal to some of the paragraphs of similar character, occasionally perpetrated by the Louisville Journal:

"Don't talk to us about your one hundred or your ten thousand guns—all the powder magazines in the world could not furnish priming for the guns that ought to be fired to celebrate the people's victory in Georgia; and a million of such as that Turkish one, which was so big that a family of 21 persons lived in it comfortable, (using the touch hole for a chimney,) couldn't speak loud enough to express the joy of the Harrison party at the glorious triumph they have achieved. Somebody loan us a volcano or a full grown earthquake—perhaps they might do, and we will promise not to let them off till after the 2d of November: then Locos hold on to your hair."

**VIRGINIA.**—The official vote of all the counties but four, Braxton, Mercer, Monroe and Patrick, had been received at Richmond on the 24th ult., and the Governor had issued his proclamation, declaring the Van Buren electors duly elected, as it was known that the counties still to come in could not change the result. Mr. Van Buren's majority was 1,600, but it was thought the four counties to be heard from would reduce it somewhat.

The session of the Legislature of Virginia commenced on Tuesday last. We soon know whether Mr. Rives has received the wages of his apostacy, by being elected to a seat in the U. S. Senate.

From the Maysville Monitor.

The Hon. AMOS KENDALL, who is at present in Kentucky upon business of a private nature, having been detained at Cincinnati in consequence of indisposition, was tendered in the most flattering manner, by a large number of his friends of that place, the compliment of a public dinner. The reply, which we give below, breathes a noble spirit, and is such as might be expected from so firm, fearless and undaunted a friend of democratic principles. Mr. Kendall while in Cincinnati, was exposed to the vulgar taunts and indecent exultations of his political adversaries, who, in the flush of victory, had neither the magnanimity nor honor, to observe towards him the rites of hospitality or the common decencies of civilized society. He has most happily, in his allusion to such conduct, rebuked the mean, contemptible spirit through which it was prompted.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14th, 1840.

Gentlemen: I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of yesterday, tendering me the honor of a public dinner, as an evidence of the approbation with which you have witnessed my conduct as a public officer, and an advocate of democratic principles.

Such a testimonial, at such a time—from such a place—and from such a source—is peculiarly gratifying. Being addressed to one who neither holds nor aspires to office or power, and without the means to reward even in hope, those who speak well of him, it cannot be otherwise than disinterested and sincere. Under these circumstances, my regret is the stronger that it is not in my power to accept your kind invitation.—Solemnly called to Kentucky by private business and under the necessity of returning to Washington as soon as possible, sickness alone induced me to stop at your beautiful and flourishing city; and, as soon as able, I must resume my journey.

The sickness which brought me among you, however, I shall always consider one of the most fortunate incidents of my life; not so much from the personal gratification I have received, as from the assurance it has given me that the democracy of this country is neither annihilated nor disengaged. What though our banner be now trailed in the dust? we will soon fling aloft its glorious folds, and, drawing around us, by the power of truth and the rectitude of our conduct, all those who are sincerely devoted to the rights and happiness of man, we will march on, conquering and to conquer. And in hours of triumph, instead of exulting over and insulting our defeated adversaries, we will make them feel, by the most scrupulous respect for their rights and feelings, that they are still in a land of freedom, and governed by generosity, docility and law.

Accept, gentlemen, my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, collectively and individually.

Your friend and fellow-citizen,

AMOS KENDALL.

Messrs. Moses Dawson, Wm. Burke and others.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The following summary of foreign news received by the British ship Caledonia, is compiled from various extras published by the New York morning papers of the 20th inst.

The British Royal Mail Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Thursday, 19th inst. She left Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th, and of course has made the distance from dock to dock in 2 hours short of 15 days. She encountered rough and tempestuous weather during the greater part of the voyage, which accounts for her long passage. She arrived at Halifax on the 17th, at 3 P. M. and sailed at 9 P. M. for Boston; blowing gales of wind in her teeth all the passage.

There is not a word farther from the British Chinese expedition, which is rather extraordinary, considering how long a time has elapsed since the receipt of last authentic intelligence.

The Bank of England had obtained a credit to draw upon Hamburg to the extent of a million.

## RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The French Minister, M. Thiers, and his colleagues tendered their resignation on the 22d of October. The cause is thus explained. The Ministers had brought the draft of the royal speech. His Majesty objected, not to the warlike wording of the speech in general, or to that of any part of it, but to the announcement in one paragraph, of the immediate levy of 150,000 troops more. This included the anticipated levy of the conscription class of 1841. It

seems that the German Powers have made representations against the increase of the French army, pointing out its inevitable result to be not to settle the Eastern question, but to disturb the peace of Europe. The King therefore objected to any such great addition for the moment to the military force of the country. Ministers immediately tendered their resignation.

Their resignations were accepted, and the Moniteur of the 23d contains the ordinance forming a new Ministry, as follows:

Marshal Soult, President and Minister of War; M. Guizot, Foreign Affairs; M. Dutchez, Interior; M. Illeman, Finance; M. Villemain, Public Instruction; M. Martin, (du Nord) Justice; Admiral Dupere, Marine; M. Cunin Gridaine, Commerce; M. Teste, Public Works.

According to private letters, this Cabinet gives great satisfaction at Paris to all persons of property, and to those who are truly desirous of seeing the peace of Europe maintained.

## SYRIA.

The news from Syria which arrived in London on the 3d November, by the telegraphic despatch of the 31st of October, from Toulon, is undoubtedly very important, and, though it shows that the reports previously received were somewhat premature, it fully confirms the rumor of the success of the Anglo-Turkish forces, the extension of the insurrection throughout the country of Mount Lebanon, and the probable defeat of Ibrahim whenever he shall venture to meet the allied troops. The despatch from Malta of the 27th ult., giving news direct from Seyde of the 21st, confirms the intelligence from Alexandria of the 17th; and the presence of the Emir Bechir on board the Cyclops is likewise mentioned.

It is, however, not easy to comprehend for what reason or in what capacity the Emir is said to be on his way to England—whether as a hostage, a prisoner, or a negotiator. We may, however, congratulate ourselves on having nearly arrived at the end contemplated by M. Thiers in his note. The limits of Syria will be determined by the fate of war. The forces of Ibrahim being thus reduced and demoralized, it would be absurd to suppose that an army and a General so weak as not to have been able to resist the operations of 2,000 Europeans and 8 or 10,000 Turks, on the coast of Syria, can for the future afford grounds of serious apprehension to the Sultan at Constantinople, or a pretext for sudden interference from the northern shore of the Euxine. The French, on the other hand, must be undeceived by these events as to the real character of the Egyptian Commanders and their resources. The reports of renegades, and the high-flown panegyrics of the Semaphore newspaper, which it is said that the Pacha of Egypt had been cunning enough to purchase some years ago, had altogether turned the heads of his French admirers.—Their reminiscences of Egypt were revived by the hopes of a fresh alliance with the enterprising Viceroy: but the game has ended in a mutual deception. At the first touch of British power, the Viceroy's Syrian dominion has crumbled like the evanescent strength of other rebellious Pachas, less known to history; and in the first hour of trial Mehemet Ali has learned that, to obtain the real support of France, he must show himself strong enough to demand and to repay it.

Here, then, as we observed the other day, naturally ends the first act or epoch of this eventful history. The French Ministry is changed, the Chambers are about to meet, the fate of Syria is decided, the season for maritime operations is nearly over, and under the necessity of returning to Washington as soon as possible, sickness alone induced me to stop at your beautiful and flourishing city; and, as soon as able, I must resume my journey.

The sickness which brought me among you, however, I shall always consider one of the most fortunate incidents of my life; not so much from the personal gratification I have received,

as from the assurance it has given me that the democracy of this country is neither annihilated nor disengaged.

What though our banner be now trailed in the dust? we will soon fling aloft its glorious folds, and, drawing around us, by the power of truth and the rectitude of our conduct, all those who are sincerely devoted to the rights and happiness of man, we will march on, conquering and to conquer.

In short, nothing is wanting to convert this success into an honorable triumph, but a wise and moderate use of it.

It is no secret that a considerable portion of the British Cabinet, consisting of the men most entitled to respect in it, are decided advocates of such measures as may be requisite to restore the world to its wonted state of confidence and tranquility. It is believed that the envoys of Austria and Prussia, have returned to this country for the express purpose of recommending a similar policy. It is certain that a Government has just come into power in France,

resolved to do whatever can be done honestly and honorably, to resume its place at the council-board of Europe. Moderation is on every tongue: men are still, thank God, ashamed to confess the brutal passion of war.—*London Times*, of Nov. 4.

## SPAIN.

The packet ship South America, from New York to Liverpool, was fired upon on the 2d instant, just as she was entering the Channel, by an English yacht full of men.

The yacht proved to be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of the officer in command is severely censured by the Liverpool papers.

There was a terrible collision on the 25th between the Britannia and Phoenix, two steamships, which ply between London and Havre. They met at sea nearly off Dungeness Point, in the night. The Britannia struck the Phoenix just before the paddle box, the weakest point of a steam vessel, cutting her down to the water's edge. She immediately began to fill, and soon sunk. The passengers and crew were taken on board the Britannia.

The Right Hon. Henry Richard Vassal Faux, Lord Holland, died on the 22d of October, at his residence at Holland House.

It is said that the Government of Upper Canada, vacant by the return of the English Major General Sir George Arthur, has been offered to Major General Sir James Macdonell, commanding in Quebec, but at present absent on a tour in the neighboring provinces and the United States. Expresses have been sent to the point where they are most likely to meet the General, to hasten his return to Canada. In the event of Sir James Macdonell declining to go to Upper Canada, the Government, it is added, will be offered to Major General Clitherow, who now commands in the Montreal district.

In the Cotton Market there have been ready sales at a slight advance upon previous prices. The Money Market was not looked upon as so prosperous; money being greatly in demand, and the sales of stocks indicating a small amount of business.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Western.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York on Tuesday at noon, bringing English papers to the 7th inst. inclusive. The New York Journals furnish the following items:

The papers contain the Speech of the King of the French.

The King has opened the session of the Chambers in person.

The whole garrison of Paris was on foot—one half in the street, the other under arms in their barracks. The National Guards turned out rather numerously. I counted one legion as well as I could, and found it to consist of at least 1,800 men. Some cries of 'War, Sire,' were said to have been uttered by some of the comparatively small number of spectators assembled to see him pass, but I do not believe it. The affair was the coldest of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was said and believed in the best informed quarters, that Count Mole would be the new French Ambassador at the British Court.

The Paris journals before us contain no news of importance. Telegraphic despatches from Lyons received on Wednesday stated, that the waters had attained their maximum height. The bridge of Muliatiere had been carried away.

"Private letters from Chalons, dated the 4th instant, stated that the whole face of the country was covered with water.

"These papers are much occupied with a letter of M. de Lamartine, published in 'La Presse' of Wednesday, and which predicted the rapid approach of a new revolution in France, and the partition of that country.

"The effect of the King's speech on the funds was favorable."

The French steamer Tage has arrived at Havre from St. Petersburg, with 8 magnificent horses from Copenhagen, which are to draw the funeral car on which the remains of Napoleon will be carried from the Seine to the Invalides.

The London papers announce the death of Sir Anthony Carlisle, the celebrated surgeon. He died on the 2d instant, in the 73d year of his age.

## SPAIN.

The Madrid dates are the 29th October. The papers are filled with details of the ceremony which took place upon the occasion of the entry of Queen Isabella II. into the capital on the 28th. Some of these journals give a very enthusiastic account of the reception. Others, however, speak of it in a different tone. The Castellano says that her Majesty appeared melancholy, and that the inhabitants of Madrid did not express their satisfaction with the usual ardor.

The appearance of a child just separated from her mother, and who might be considered as alone in the world, must have produced feelings of emotion in the breasts of the people. These sad reflections prevented to a certain extent the expression of public joy. The wet weather did not permit the illuminations being got up on a brilliant scale.

From the Malta Times, Oct. 27.

## SYRIA.

On the 10th instant an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim and Soliman Pacha, in which the latter were completely defeated, and took to the mountains with 200 cavalry and only 2 officers.

7,000, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, have, from the result of

the only vessels now remaining there are Admiral Walker's and two Turkish frigates, one of which, with 800 prisoners on board, is to be sent immediately to Constantinople.

Commodore Napier, in the Powerful, and the steamers Gorgon and Cyclops, have quitted Djuni Bay to attack Tripoli.

By the taking of Beyrouth about twenty pieces of artillery, with ammunition and provisions, have fallen into the possession of the allied powers.

#### THE DEFEAT OF IBRAHIM PASHA.

The pitched battle with Ibrahim Pasha, afforded an excellent opportunity to show the bravery and fidelity of the Turks. Ibrahim had taken up a very strong position near Beyrouth with 3000 men. Four thousand Turks were sent against him under the command of Selm Pasha, assisted by General Jockmuss, Commodore Napier, and Colonel Hodges. The attack was so impetuous that in a few minutes Ibrahim was completely routed.

One thousand Egyptians were made prisoners, the rest were killed and wounded or took to flight. With respect to the general war, the Egyptian army, at the most moderate calculation, has lost 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters.

A supplement of the *Eco de Orient*, published at Smyrna on the 12th ult., contains the following news from Syria: "On the morning of the 4th ult., the mountaineers, under the orders of the Sheiks Francis and George, attacked Osman Pasha and forced him to abandon his camp, containing his provisions and ammunition. In consequence of this defeat, Osman Pasha fled to Balbeck, where he arrived with only 1000 men; the remainder either deserted or were killed, wounded and made prisoners.

On the 6th ult., 800 deserters from Osman Pasha's corps arrived at the camp of Djuni. Osman Pasha was pursued by the mountaineers, and there is no doubt but he suffered severely before he arrived in the plain.

All the north of Mount Lebanon, with the exception of Tripoli, is in the power of the insurgents. The Emir Bechir, who had been for some time in communication with the allies, concluded a convention on the 5th ult., with the Serskier Issa Pasha and Admiral Stopford. The Prince of the Druses required that his life and property should be secured to him, and in return he engaged to serve his master the Sultan with fidelity.

On the 8th ult., he sent his two sons as hostages, until he could arrive himself, from which he was then prevented by the presence of Ibrahim Pasha. On the evening of the 5th ult., the Turkish steamboat Tahiri Bahiri, having on board 600 Turkish soldiers from Constantinople, arrived at Beyrouth.

Twenty-two thousand mountaineers were under arms; they were incessantly harassing the Egyptians, and caused them serious loss. It was expected that the Egyptian army would desert in a mass, because there was an arrear of twenty-two months pay due to them.

The Reform of Smyrna, of the 12th ult., says that Ibrahim Pasha had been compelled to make a retrograde movement in consequence of the defeat of Osman Pasha, who defended his left wing.

From the Pennsylvanian

#### THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

It might perhaps be inferred by the superficial observer, from the recent campaign and its result, that the day of appeals to the reason of the people is over—that their thinking faculties are not to be addressed hereafter, and that they who wish to succeed, must have recourse, not to principles of government and sound doctrines of political economy, but to some new and ingenious device, calculated to create an excitement, and to keep the public at large in an unceasing turmoil—something melodramatic and showy, on the plan of a Spanish bull fight, or like a prize ox with oranges on his horns and pink ribbands to his ears.

Persons may think that for the future, parties must organize like a circus company, with bands of innise, dappled ponies, a flour faced clown, with a pink nose and brick cheeks, to make the folks laugh—bangs songsters, and while troops of flying phenomena to do ground and lofty tumbling—that political meetings must be made to dance the "grape vine twist" or the "break downs" of negro melodists, before their votes can be swindled; and that the way to men's convictions is only to be opened by stunning their ears, dazzling their eyes, and furnishing gratuitous supplies of stimulating drink to warm their jackets and inflame their heads—in short, that the country has made one huge and irrecoverable step backward; that the citizens of republican America and freemen of the nineteenth century, are to be feasted, frolicked, or deluded into doing any thing; and that the longest purse, and the greatest ingenuity in getting up feasts, pageants, songs, catchwords, "dresses, decorations, and other properties," can alone feel assured of triumph.

But, while granting that much has been done to demoralize the nation, and to shake the faith of those who repose implicit confidence in the power of the community to tear away tinsel trappings and see matters as they really are, yet still we do not believe that the retrograde movement of the people of the Union, in the election of William Henry Harrison, is an error which is not to be retrieved. We cannot hold opinion with those who entertain the impression that sober reason has cause to quit the field—that right requires more weapons than its own natural force to contend against and vanquish wrong—that paint pots, spangles, little barrels, processions, carousals and uproar, have been firmly established as precedents which must be followed, and that success is hopeless without such aids. On the contrary, we contemplate a reaction, which will be the more powerful from the very feelings of regret and mortification which must eventually arise in the bosoms of the greater part of those who have thus suffered themselves to be played upon and to be led astray. As the system of subversives—as the cold, searching, truant light of morning breaks in upon the fading revelry, pales the yellow

and delusive glare which demagoguery has spread around, and shows the worthless nature of the fantastic habiliments, in which cunning and reckless politicians have arrayed themselves, scorn and disgust must follow. The song will lose its charm—the hurra will be felt as a deep insult to the understanding, and Rag Fair must be the final home of the sticks and canoes which formed the humbug.

We are satisfied that the moment is fast approaching when thousands upon thousands, who, in their fever, were induced to abandon the cause to which they had been all their lives attached, will solemnly hold communion with themselves, and thoroughly analyze the nature of the appeals which led to their estrangement. They will ask how far it was becoming in them to join in the wild political riot, which gave this once calm reflecting nation of freemen the appearance of vast receptacle for masquerades and bacchanalians—they will enquire why it was that songs and pageants were substituted for addresses to their reason, and why it was that when they were spoken to, their votes were not asked on the ground of avowed and defined principles, but merely for the sake of a "change"—an unknown, mysterious, quackish change. They will turn to see what was the position of the democratic party, whose voice was drowned in the clamor, and which daigned recourse to mimicry and din. Why was it opposed—what was its offence? Then it will be discovered that the democratic administration of the government was put down merely for its adherence to the constitution—because, being guardian of the general honor, welfare, and credit, it refused to sanction the use of irredeemable and depreciated paper—because it would have the revenues of the nation, its means of discharging its debts, of carrying on the affairs of the republic, and of protecting it in war, placed under the guardianship of officers directly and severely responsible for its safety, instead of having it lodged with men altogether irresponsible, to be used to foster speculation and extravagance, and to be subject to the expansions, fluctuations and suspensions of local banking.

Such was the deadly sin of the administration of Martin Van Buren—for this it was borne down, and when the people began to look closely into the question upon which they have just decided, we have too much faith in their honesty and in their intelligence to believe that the shaking of a coon skin, or drumming on the head of an empty cider barrel, will prevent them from seeing the error which has been committed—a weighty error indeed—one that breaks down for the moment, all that has been learned and gained by the bitter experience of past years—which seems to sanction the malpractices which gave us delusive prosperity for a few months, to be followed by years of sorrow and suffering—but still an error which will be the parent of future wisdom. Under this conviction, our hearts, at least, shall never sag with doubt or shake with fear."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR DAVIS.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig writes to the editor of that paper the following account of the occurrence which caused the death of Professor Davis:

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Nov. 15, 1840.

Gentlemen:—You will have seen a brief notice in the last Advocate of a most painful occurrence which took place at the University on Thursday night last. It was hoped and believed by the physicians and the numerous and devoted friends of Professor Davis in the neighborhood, that the wound was not mortal—but time has lamentably proved the reverse. Contrary to all expectations, he expired yesterday (Saturday) about sundown, after some 48 hours of the most intense and excruciating pain. A gloom has been thrown over this whole country by this awful tragedy. I have never known so wanton, so unprovoked, and so brutal an outrage to be committed in a civilized land. The circumstances, as well as I can collect them, are these: The 12th of November is the anniversary of a celebrated rebellion which took place in the University some three or four years ago. It has been customary, with some few of the students, to celebrate that day ever since. On Thursday night last, the 12th, there were only two or three who could be found to commemorate the event. They went forth about 1 o'clock at night, armed with pistols, and disguised with masks, &c. After making a good deal of noise upon the lawns of the University, they approached Professor Davis' residence, with the design, as he believed, to insult him. He went out with the view of discovering who they were. He immediately came upon a very small person, who had a mask on, and who was otherwise disguised. He approached him, and reached out his hand to unmask him. The individual, without uttering a word, stepped back one or two paces and fired the fatal shot. Thus has been cut down, in the vigor of intellect and the prime of manhood, a gentleman who was an ornament to society, and the pride of the University.

It is not yet known who was the perpetrator of this diabolical act. A student was arrested yesterday, and, after examining a great many witnesses, the case was adjourned till tomorrow. The evidence against him thus far, consists of the vaguest sort of suspicion. Another student disappeared from the University on Friday, the day after Professor Davis was shot, and has not been seen or heard of since. Every effort, I trust, will be made to bring the offender to justice.

#### "PIPE LAYERS."

There is no doubt that every State in the Union has had its "pipe layers"—by which we mean mercenary voters, who have gone as fast as they could from one poll to another in a State and two in their votes at each, as legal voters! We have more than a dozen letters from different parts of the State, telling the same story that the White

Pigeon Republican gives in the following paragraph:

"Take the regular resident voters of the county and she is still Democratic. There can be no mistake about it. We are told that at some of the polls in the county, men who had never been seen in town, by the oldest residents. We have not lost the county by fair means. There have been instances of men having sworn that they were residents of the town, when in fact they had been in town but a few hours, and left immediately afterwards."

What a state of political morals in the Whig party do these facts disclose.—*Democrat Free Press.*

#### From the Globe.

A CAPITAL JOKE

The Whigs call the system of election frauds now in a course of development in Ohio, New York and Baltimore, a *hoax*, a mere joke, a capital quiz on the Democracy. There was seriously no harm in it—not in the least—only a just—"poison in jest." We recollect that when the Bank of the United States was resuscitated in Pennsylvania by means of bribery, one of the members of the Legislature swore positively to the offer of a bribe from an agent of the Bank. The scoundrel rebutted the testimony by saying, "he was only in jest," and such is the mysterious influence exercised by banks and all associated with them, over our judicial and legislative proceedings, that the answer was quite satisfactory, and every Whig seemed to consider it a most excellent joke.

Henceforward, let it be remembered that election frauds are devised for no other purpose than to "hoax" the Democracy. To suborn thousands of ignorant, debased, and unprincipled villains; to pay their expenses from one place to another, and bribe them to boot; to commit perjuries, and defraud the majority of their just supremacy; to plant the worm at the very root of the tree of liberty, and render the exercise of the sovereign right of the people in the choice of their rulers a mere mockery, is a most excellent Whig jest; a most capital "hoax of the Democracy!" But will the people of the United States submit to be hoaxed in this way? We shall see anon.

Florida.—It will be seen from the copy of the letter published below, received by the Secretary of War from the General commanding the army in Florida, that the recent efforts of the Government to terminate the war with the Seminole Indians by negotiation, through the intervention of some of the most influential of the chiefs of that tribe who had been removed West, has failed in consequence of the usual treachery of the Indians.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA, Fort King, Nov. 15, 1840.

SIR: Early this morning, I was informed by the Arkansas delegation that some of the prisoners in camp had disappeared during the night. On sending out to the Indian encampment, it was discovered that all the Indians had gone.

Thus has ended all our well grounded hopes of bringing the war to a close by pacific measures; confined in the resources of the country, the enemy will hold out to the last, and can never be induced to come in again.

But the day before yesterday the chiefs not only expressed a willingness but a desire to emigrate to the West. Acting up to full faith to the promises I had made to them, their conduct is only to be attributed to the faithless disposition which has ever characterized them.

The partial delay caused by the armistice has not tended to the injury of the operations in Florida, inasmuch as it has been conducive to the health of the three regiments which have suffered so severely—they will now be enabled to take the field in larger force. Immediately upon the withdrawal of the Indians, orders were transmitted to commanders of regiments to put their troops in motion, and before this communication reaches you they will be scouting in every direction.

Having left nothing unattempted with the means in my power, I shall now press the war with increased energy, and hope soon to apprise the Department of the capture or destruction of the enemy.

I have the honor to enclose to you a copy of the order issued on the renewal of hostilities.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. K. ARMISTEAD  
Brig. General Com. Army of Florida,  
Hon. J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War,  
Washington, D. C.

THE COMMON LAW.

When will common sense rid us of the absurd and tyrannical constructions of this foreign system? The extent to which our courts are engraving the British common law into our State codes, by indirect legislation, is, in effect, fast transforming us into British subjects instead of American citizens. It is of little use to inquire now what the Legislature or the Constitution says of our own laws, but what will the judges say of the British law. A citizen may study the Revised Statutes and all the State laws till he can repeat every section, and yet he knows nothing of the offences for which he may be tried and punished, until he finds out what the laws of England are, and what the judges may think proper to apply to any case, when they can find no ready made law at home. Even the progress of civilization and common sense in England, is not allowed to be applicable to our condition here. An absurd, barbarous and tyrannical law, which may have been repealed and driven from the community in Great Britain, as unjust even in a monarchy, is nevertheless good enough law for the free citizens of the United States!

In haste, your friend,

P. S.—It is due to the students generally to state, that they look upon the perpetrator of the case as one poll to another, and who have gone as fast as they could from one poll to another in a State and two in their votes at each, as legal voters! We have more than a dozen letters from different parts of the State, telling the same story that the White

Pigeon Republican gives in the following paragraph:

"Take the regular resident voters of the county and she is still Democratic. There can be no mistake about it. We are told that at some of the polls in the county, men who had never been seen in town, by the oldest residents. We have not lost the county by fair means. There have been instances of men having sworn that they were residents of the town, when in fact they had been in town but a few hours, and left immediately afterwards."

What a state of political morals in the Whig party do these facts disclose.—*Democrat Free Press.*

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

#### KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,

CLASS No. 97, FOR 1840,

To be determined by the drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Class 41, for 1840. To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, December 9, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$20,000	1	2,000
1	5,000	1	640
1	3,000	1	1,000
	20	of \$300, &c. &c.	

Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$10,000	1	100
1	4,000	10	60
1	3,000	65	40
1	2,000	65	30
1	1,500	130	20

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky,

EXTRA CLASS 72, FOR 1840,

To be drawn at Covington, on Tuesday, December 8th, 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$8,000	1	1,500
1	3,000	5	1,250
1	2,000	5	1,000
	5 of \$500, &c. &c.		

Tickets \$3—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Lexington.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$10,000	1	2,633




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THE OLD WESTERN  
FURNITURE  
ESTABLISHMENT,  
No. 15, Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-Road office.

THE subscriber returns his more grateful thanks to the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, for the very liberal encouragement which they have extended to him since he purchased the establishment from H. E. Dimick, in April last, and would most respectfully solicit a continuation of their support, also the calls and patronage of the public at large. At the same time he would say, that as Mr. Dimick had acquired the name of making good Furniture, he has not spared any pains in still retaining the same reputation for his ware-room; and that he will still continue to use every possible means in his power to please in every respect whatever.

Although he cannot brag of the largest establishment in Lexington, yet his assortment of Furniture is very respectable, and is not of an inferior quality to that of his neighbors in town.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,  
Chairs, Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, &c.  
MADE TO ORDER,

If not on hand, with the least possible delay.

Every description of CHAIRS on hand and for sale very low; and in fact every thing in the Furniture line will be sold at much lower prices than was ever bought at before in Lexington. All work sold by him is warranted to be made of the best materials and of the best workmanship; he therefore hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

All Funeral calls attended to in the city or country with proper attention, and the charges shall be very low.

All Furniture delivered in the city, and within a few miles, free of charge to the purchaser.

TWO BOYS wanted immediately to learn the Cabinet Making business, from 14 to 18 years of age—Boys from the country would be preferred.

JAMES ANDREWS.

Lexington, Nov. 12, 1840. 1y

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP and LADY would inform their friends and the public, that with the view of promoting the cause of

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION,

They have taken the large and commodious house, formerly the residence of Judge Turner, on Poplar Row. The year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will be from the first Monday in October to the first Monday in March, the second session from the first Monday in March to the first Monday in August. During the other two months (August and September) there will be a vacation.

TERMS.

For board, and tuition in English branch.

8s, per session of five months, \$100 00

Day scholars, per session of five months, 16 00

Board and tuition payable in advance.

There will be an extra charge for Languages,

Music and Drawing.

Lexington, Oct. 1, 1840. 3t

CAPS, MUFFS, FUR COLLARS,  
&c. &c.

THE subscribers have this day received in store, and now opening, a large and splendid assortment of CAPS, &c. &c. viz:

Gentlemen's superfine OTTER CAP

" " Seal "

" " Nutria "

" and Boys " Muskrat "

" " Sclette "

" " Plush "

" " Cloth "

" " Fur Collars,

Ladies' Boas, a superior and

complete article for cold weather,

Ladies' superfine MUFFS, a superior article.

The above articles were selected expressly for this market, and are now offered for sale at a small advance.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.

Oct. 1, 1840. 3m

Take Notice.

THIS is to warn all persons from trading or taking an assignment on a Note given by me to Waller Holloway, of Clark county, for the sum of Three Hundred Dollars. Said note was obtained from me by fraud, as he never complied with any part of the contract, and I am determined not to pay it without being compelled by law. As witness my hand, this 2d day of November, 1840.

ANTHONY GARTNER.

Nov. 5, 1840. 3t

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE subscriber is prepared to accommodate 8 or 10 young gentlemen with board and lodging at his residence near the late residence of Mrs. Martha W. Keen, on Mulberry street; the situation is airy, pleasant and retired from noise and bustle, and yet sufficiently near the centre for the convenience of those attending to business in any part of the city; application to be made at my shop a few doors below Brennan's, Main st Lexington.

THOS. GIBBONS.

Oct. 15-5t

Observer and Intelligencer insert to the amount of \$2.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory from Wm. F. Tod, intend to continue the manufacturing of ALL KINDS OF HATS as usual. Being practical workmen, and having been employed in the establishment for a number of years, are consequently well acquainted with the wants of its customers, and they are determined that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give satisfaction both to the beauty and durability of their work. The rascistic public may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to them. Mr. W. F. Tod having located himself at the East, has proffered his valuable services in apprising us of every change that may take place in the fashions, and of procuring the necessary blocks, &c.

Having a large and well assorted Stock on hand, they would offer them at wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any section of the country.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN.

Having an overplus of Finishing Blocks, Bows and other tools in their line, they would offer them at reduced prices to the trade.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the above business, none need apply unless they can come well recommended.

T. & McL.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold out the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory to Messrs. Taylor & McLaughlin, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.

WM. F. TOD.

Mr. WM. H. HENRY is authorized to settle up my business, and I earnestly invite all persons who are indebted to me by note or account to make immediate payment to him.

WM. F. TOD.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

REMOVAL.

NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK  
OF FURNITURE.

I HAVE removed my large and splendid stock of  
FURNITURE,  
CHAIRS,  
VENETIAN BLINDS, &c. &c.  
To my New Ware House,  
opposite the back end of  
the Northern Bank, and next house to Combs  
office. My stock on hand, is

The Largest and Best ever offered for  
sale in this market,

And not surpassed by any in the west. My  
friends and the public are respectfully invited to  
call and examine my stock, whether they wish  
to purchase or not, and being conveniently situated  
in my new quarters, I re-embark in the  
business with renewed zeal and a determination  
to present such articles, in my line, to the public  
as will be sure to please, and at prices to suit the  
times.

JAMES MARCI.  
N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE and  
Black Horses to attend Funeral calls at any hour  
or place.

October 22, 1840. 1f

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT NELSON WICKLIFFE has resu-  
med the practice of Law, in conjunction with  
EMILIE S. K. SAYRE. They will practice  
in the Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford  
Circuit Courts, and the Court of Appeals.

OFFICE—The one now occupied by E. K.  
Sayre, corner of Jordan's Row.

April 9, 1840—1f

Cash for Lard.

THE subscribers will purchase  
a large quantity of LARD, for which they will pay the highest  
market price. They will furnish  
barrels and kegs gratis to hold it. They have  
500 EMPTY KEGS for sale at 25 cents each.

CORNWALL & BROTHER.

Nov. 5, 1840. Im

Cash for Lard.

THE subscribers will purchase  
a large quantity of NEW  
LARD, which they wish to put  
up in Barrels. The Barrels can be  
had upon application to us.

DEWEES & GRANT.

Lex. Nov. 5, 1840 1f

LITERATURE LOTTERY,

Authorized by the State of Kentucky—For the  
Benefit of Shely College.

ORDERS from the Country for Packages,  
Single Tickets, or Shares of Tickets, in  
the different classes of this Lottery, which

DRAWS EVERY WEEK,

ENCLOSING THIS MONEY, promptly at-  
tended to by

A. ALDEN, Agent  
for the Managers.

Lexington, October 15. 1f

Bagging Heckles, Sleys, &c. &c.

THE subscriber has just received and intends  
keeping on hand a constant supply of Pat-  
ridge's celebrated Hemp Heckles, also Bagging  
Sleys, Shuttles, Pickers, Males or Eyes, and  
Handle Twine.

JOSEPH PUTNAM, 22 Main-st.

nov. 12, 1840 3m

Back to the Old Stand!

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK  
MANUFACTORY,

West corner of Main & Mulberry-streets, Lexington, Ky., opposite Brennan's Hotel.

THE subscriber announces to his old friends and customers & the public, that he has got back to his old stand, and is better arranged for business than he ever was before, having a spacious and well arranged house for business, where he continues the manu-  
factory of SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS,  
CARRIAGE, BUGGY and BAROUCH HAR-  
NESS, and WAGON GEAR, a good assortment  
generally kept on hand or made to order, to-  
gether with all other articles in his line of busi-  
ness, where he will be pleased that those wish-  
ing to purchase articles in his line of business,  
will call and examine, both as to quality and  
prices, for themselves, (having a pretty fair as-  
sortment now on hand at fair prices.)

Grateful for the very liberal patronage with  
which he has been favored for the last fourteen  
years, by the citizens of Lexington and Fayette  
county, and the surrounding country, he tender-  
s them the same fidelity and accommodation on  
his part, as heretofore manifested by him, and  
hopes still to merit and receive a share of their  
confidence and patronage. Call and see my  
establishment even if you do not wish to buy.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN BROWN, P. M.

To D. S. Rowland, General Agent, Boston.

Look Out for ENOS L. FENWICK, of  
New York.

No Pedlar or Travelling Agent has ever been  
employed in this country to sell the Sanative, or  
to leave it with any person to sell on commission.

Again, every Agent of the True Sanative is  
appointed by the General Agent, and receives the  
medicine directly from the Depository in Boston.

June 12, 1840.

The above invaluable Medicine to be had at  
the office of

D. BRADFORD, No. 28, Main-st.

Lexington, July 16, 1840 4t

LEXINGTON STEAM WOOL CARD-  
ING FACTORY.

J. BRUEN is again prepared for Carding  
J. Wool, at the above well known stand.  
Having thoroughly repaired his Machinery, he  
intends his work shall be done in a manner not  
excelled by any in the country. Customers from  
a distance always despatched with as little  
delay as practicable.

For Carding common quality White

Wool or Coarse Mix, going only once through  
the Machines, 6s per cent. per pound, and  
for very fine Merino, higher in proportion to  
trouble of Carding.

Payment required in hand. Wool, Yarn and  
Bac m, at market price, taken in payment.

J. BRUEN.

Lexington, Oct. 5, 1840. 1y

N. B. FOR RENT, in a few days, two new and  
commodious Brick Business Houses—on one  
each street, adjoining my corner establish-  
ment.

DUDLEY HOUSE,  
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,  
Corner of Broadway and Short- Streets,  
LEXINGTON KY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their  
friends and the public generally, that they  
have permanently taken an extensive and  
conveniently arranged house on the corner of  
Broadway and Short- Streets, formerly kept by  
John Keiser, and recently by B. W. Toon—  
to which they have made such additions and  
improvements, as renders it equal to any other estab-  
lishment in the western country. The House  
is now open for the reception of travellers, visitors  
and boarders, and they hope by unremitting ex-  
ertions and a desire to contribute to the comfort  
and convenience of those who may favor them  
with their company, to render entire satisfaction.

The situation of this House commands its  
own private entrance, and is well situated for  
business, and the convenience of those who may  
frequent it.

JOHN ASHTON,  
WILLIAM ASHTON.

Lexington, May 28, 1840. 3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing be-  
tween the undersigned, in the Grocery Business,  
was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those  
persons indebted to the firm, will please call at  
the old stand and settle the same immediately.

JOHN CARTY, Jr.,

ISAAC COOK.

Lexington, May 5, 1840.

MAHOGANY WARDROBES.

FOR SALE, three splendid mahogany ward-  
robes, just finished, and a few dressing bu-  
reaus and dressing tables, with and without  
marble tops.

April 16-1f

JAS. MARCH.

THOMAS M. HICKEY & FRANCIS  
K. HUNT,

Attorneys at Law and Counsellors,

W. H. I. in future practice their profes-  
sions as partners. Their office is at the corner  
of Short and Upper Streets, near the Court  
house.

Lexington, June 18. 3m